PORSF 11.3.12512 NO DATE

IRC ALUMINUM & STAINLESS

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEE

TRADE NAME (Common Name or Synonym)

Stainless Steels

CHEMICAL NAME

AISI/SAE Grades 300 Series, 400 Series, Special Alloys

I. INGREDIENTS

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*	•		EXPOSURE LIMITS		
Material or Component	CAS Number	% Weight	OSHA PEL (mg/m³)	ACGIH TLV (mg/m²)	
Base Metal					,
: Iron (Fe)	7439-89-6	38.0-85.5	10 Oxide Funie	5 Oxide Fume	
Alloying Elements	•	•		. •.	
Aluminum (AI)	7429-90-5	<.01-0.5	Not Established	10 Dusv5 Fume	
Carbon (C)	7440-44-0	<.03-2.0	Not Established	Not Established	
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	< 10-27	1.0 Chrome Metal	0.5 Chrome Metal	
Cobalt (Co)	7440-48-4	<.0175	0.1 Cobalt Metal	0.05 Coball Fume	•
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	<.18-4.5	0.1 Fume/1.0 Dust	0.2 Fume/1.0 Dust	
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	< 2-10	5c Dust/5c Fume	5c DusV1 Fumo	
Molybdenum (Mo)	7439-98-7	<.04-5	15 Insoluble Compounds	10 Insoluble Compounds	
Nickel (Ni)	7440-02-0	<.12-34	1 Nickel Metal	1 Nickel Metal	
Phosphorous (P)	7723-14-0	<.0106	0.1 Phosphorous	0.1 Phosphorous	
Selenium (Se)	7782-49-2	<.01-0.3	0.2 Se Metal	0.2 Se Metal	
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	<.15-2.0	Not Established	10 Total Dust	
Sulfur (S)	7704-34-9	<.0106	13 Sulfur Dioxide	5 Sultur Dioxice	
Titanium (Ti)	7440-32-6	<.01-0.70	15 Ti Dioxide	15 Ti Dioxide	
Columbium 1	7440-03-1	<.01-1.10	Not Established	Not Established	
Tantalum } (Cb + Ta)	7440-25-7	2.01-1.10	5.0 Ta Metal	5,0 Ta Metal	
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Note: The above listing is a summary of elements used in alloying stainless steels. Various grades of stainless steel will contain different combinations of these elements. Trace elements may also be present in minute amounts. No permissible exposure limits (PEL) or thresholds limit values (TLV) exist for stainless steel. Values shown are applicable to component elements.

II. PHYSICAL DATA

MATERIAL IS (At Normal Conditions) □ LIQUID 頭 SOLID □ GAS □ OTHER		APPEARANCE AND ODOR Silvery-Grey, Odorless		% VOLATILE BY VOLUME N/A	VAROR DESCRIPTION NATIONAL NAT
. ACIDITY/ALKALINITY	Melling Point Approx.2		•	avity (H ₂ 0) = 1) Approx 8	
pΗ = N/A	Boiling Point N	√A °F	Solubility in	water (% by weight) N/A	8177

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION Appropriate dust/mist/lume respirator should be used to avoid excessive inhalation of particulates. If exposure limits are reached or exceeded, use NIOSH approved equipment.

HANDS, ARMS AND BODY. Protective gloves should be widened required for welding, burning or handling operations.

EYES AND FACE. Salety glasses should be worn when grinding or cutting. Face shields should be worn when welding or cutting.

OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT As required depending on operations and salety codes.

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

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INHALATION: EYE CONTACT: SKIN CONTACT: Remove to fresh air; if condition continues, consult a physician.

Flush thoroughly with running water to remove particulate; obtain medical attention.

Remove particles by washing thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if condition persists

INGESTION: If significant amounts of metal are ingested, consult physician.

V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

Stainless steel products in their solid state present no inhalation, ingestion, or contact health hazard. Operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, grinding, and machining, which result in elevating the temperature of the product to, or above its melting point, or result in the generation of airborne particulates may present hazards. The major exposure hazard is inhalation. Effects or overexposure to fume and dust are as follows: ACUTE: Excessive inhalation of metallic fumes and dust may result in Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. High concentrations of tumes and dusts of iron-oxide, manganese, copper, zinc and lead may result in metal tume fever. Typical symptoms last from 12 to 48 hours and consist of a metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat, chills and fever. CHRONIC: Chronic and prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of fumes or dust of the following elements may lead to the conditions listed opposite the element; Aluminum: Irritation of the eyes; nose and throat. Chromium: Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, possibly cancer of the nose or lungs-bronchogenic carcinoma Cobalt: Respiratory tract irritation, skin rash Copper: Imitation of the eyes, nose and throat, metal fume fever Health Iron: Pulmonary effects, siderosis Manganese: Bronchitis, pneumonitis, lack of coordination Molybdenum: Respiratory tract irritation, possible liver and kidney damage, bone deformity Nickel: Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes, possibly cancer of the nose or lungs-bronchogenic carcinoma Phosphorous: Necrosis of the mandible Selenium: Nasal and bronchial irritation, gastrointestinal disturbances, garlic breath odor Sulfur: (As sulfur dioxide) Edema of the lungs Titanium: No chronic debilitating symptoms indicated Cloumbian/Tantalum: No chronic debilitating symptoms indicated MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e.: asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: See Products Ingredients Section I. Chromium and Nickel have been identified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and/or the National Toxicology Program (NTP) as potential cancer causing agents. FLASH POINT **AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE** FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Does not present fire or explosion haz-Lower ards under normal conditions. Use dry Explosion N/A Upper powder or sand on molten metal FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA NOT TO BE USED** products do not present fire or explosion hazards under normal Do not use water on molten metal or fires conditions. Fine metal particles such as produced in grinding or sawing can burn. caused by fine metal particles. High concentrations of metallic lines in the air may present an explosion hazard. STABILITY INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) **観** Stable Unstable Reacts with strong acids to form hydrogen gas. Reactivity CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Stainless steel at temperatures above the melting point may liberate furnes containing oxides of into and alloying elements. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Metallic dust or fumes may be produced during welding, burning, grinding and possibly machining. Refer to ANSI Z49.1.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Fine turnings and small chips should be swept or vacuumed. Scrap metal can be reclaimed for reuse.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Used or unused product should be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State or Local Laws and Regulations.

*Disposer must comply with Federal, State and Local disposal or discharge laws.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In welding, precautions should be taken for airborne contaminants which may originate from components of the welding rod.

Arc or spark generated when welding or burning could be a source of ignition for combustion and flammable materials.

DISCLAIMER

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